

up unshaded, and will grow more than four times as fast as young trees that are shaded by large ones. I am here stating facts which I have gained by actual observation.—For twenty years past I have been watching certain trees, some of them unshaded by large trees, and others of the same age that are shaded. The growth of the former is more than four times as rapid as that of the latter.—*See Paper.*

THE HERALD.

THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD.
OUR MARKETS ABROAD.

A few days since, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a view of the advanced principles of free-trade in Europe, exhorting such as that it would restore a healthy circulation of capital in this country, by drawing upon the unused surplus of the West, as soon as the canals open in the Spring. Though this exposition is likely to prove delusive, by the later accounts received from Europe, yet it shows with what acuity the free-trade advocates grasp at any straw that is likely to assist them in themselves under the adverse practical operation of their principles. It is a tacit acknowledgement that our free-trade Tariff has produced an unhealthy circulation or rather no expansion of capital; and that nothing but a foreign demand for our surplus crops will rescue us. It is a tacit acknowledgement that, with all our California gold there is not now money enough in the country for a healthy circulation, and that without the favorable contingency of a foreign demand for breadstuffs beyond wheat, a few weeks since, we had a right to expect we must stagger under a load of foreign debtors, who will appropriate all the financial operations of the country. Could any opponent of free-trade have predicted a now illuminating acknowledgment than this, from a leading free-trade organ? The policy that was to treble and quadruple our exports of breadstuffs in five years—that was to make the West one great granary for the supply of the world—has proved delusive, and in all its practical results free trade has broken down.—

There is not half the demand for our breadstuffs in 1852, that there was when our free trade tariff went into operation. In the light of such practical fact how small a thimble will contain all the free trade twaddle of such papers as the *Journal of Commerce*, or such politicians as Robert Rantoul Jr.

The news from Europe does not justify the supposition that an increased demand will be made for American breadstuffs, which will bear any proportion to the amount now in the hands of the producers. The short supply in our principal markets, owing partly to the early closing of the canals, and partly to the fact that the mills of the West stopped their mills in the fall because they last many on every barrel of flour manufactured by them, may cause a little flurry in the market when the Spring opens, but to the extent of furnishing the domestic want, and a very little for export, will be the demand; and one third at least of the last crop will still remain on hand to paralyze and discourage the industry of the Western farmer. How different would have been the case if the manufacturing business of the country had gone on as it was going on under the tariff of 42!

But if there should happen to be a demand in Europe for all the bread-stuffs, the West can spare, it will give very little relief under the present order of things. It takes a shipload of foreign grain; and for every barrel of flour sent abroad we shall have a roll of breadcloth or a bale of prints, or a case of silk, to pay a balance upon in money. Our exports being so much more bulky than our imports, the tendency of trade is against us even under a proper tariff; while under a system like the present it is absolutely ruinous. All the wipers on free trade have been unable to show the contrary of this; and now all their efforts are directed to the point of proving that it is better to export our specie than to keep it as a basis of circulation! Having exhausted the argument in one direction—having found that their favorite schemes will inevitably make the country poor—they are now trying to prove that poverty is a blessing.

STATE FAIR.

We take pleasure in announcing that the next annual State Fair will be held at this place. A meeting of the board of managers was held here on Wednesday and it was decided that the fair should be held on the 1st, 2d and 3d of Sept. next at Rutland—when it may be expected that now and then a thing or two will be seen among us. It is to be hoped that Rutland County will be up and doing, that

THE BARDWELL HOUSE.

This house, just completed, and situated near the depot, was opened on Monday of this week and to all appearance has already entered upon the full tide of successful experiments. That the enterprising proprietors of this establishment are *deserving* of success—all will admit; and that they may meet with a commensurate return upon their large investment—designed as it is for the farther comfort and amusement of their friends and the public—all must wish. This establishment is kept in the name and on the account of the proprietors—though the general superintendence of its internal arrangement is placed in the hands of Mr. MITCHELL, a gentleman of high repute in his vocation, and who has of late been winning a golden opinion from all sorts of men at the celebrated Island House at Belvoir Park. That he will well maintain his position in his new place, and see that all others of the household do their duty there can but little doubt.

The *Bardwell House* is situated at a pleasant distance from, & at a convenient nearness to, the central point of arrival of the different rail roads, lines reaching this place—said though not over-sized—is sufficiently large to render its outward appearance commanding and attractive. But, it is the excellent arrangement within; the peculiar beauty of finish—and the "genial look" of its whole *interior* that will most strike the notice of the visitor and command his admiration—and in this respect we are quite sure that we have seen no hotel in the country, its equal—not but few in the cities its superior. The hall is wide and spacious,—the various large rooms and passages are ranged; the general dining room, large light and elegantly agreeable, the parlors and sitting rooms pleasant and attractive, and the whole is furnished with rich and entirely new furniture purchased expressly for this establishment. The lower halls, which cross each other at right angles—and the lower stairs—are laid with a superior quality of Norway pine—cut as we understand, from the lands of Mr. Bardwell himself.—The wainscots, window casings doors, &c. are of *Harpers Oak*—a variety quite equal in beauty and far superior in point of lightness to any of the oaks of England—and which, were we not aware of the magic that exists in the brush of Mr. Harper, we should think to be the real article without a doubt in question. The skill of Mr. H. is indeed wonderful, and his oak, marble and mahogany imitations are quite superior to anything of the kind we have before seen. We also noticed that the use of paper is dispensed with and that the walls and ceilings of the entire house are laid finished—by whom done we know not—but in a highly creditable manner—and indeed from cellar to garret the mechanical work is most excellent—and will may the proprietors congratulate themselves on having secured the services of artisans so competent in all their various departments.

And last, though not least, we would say that the "unshaven and unshorn" visitors who may choose to make it their temporary home—will be glad to find in its basement the redoubtable Patch—not Sam—but he of the Franklin—from whence he has been translated to these *lower* regions—where he may at all times be found with his keen cutting blade and all the implements of his mercantile art, ready to wait on such as may require his services.

But enough of the Bardwell House for the present; we have chronicled its advent among us; its flag is out; and it must now go on and take its chances with the older established Hotels of the place; and while we would express the hope and belief that all will have a full tide of trade, we cannot but congratulate the public that, with the enlargements lately made in the *Franklin Hotel*, the *Washington* ("Dyers") *House*, & *Hentoon's*—all in the village of the Hill—and each of which has recently improved their external and internal appearance—all who may wish to visit Rutland may be well and handsomely accommodated.

Several San Francisco Merchants recently subscribed \$1,000 towards Washington Management.

Kinney's great work continues to attract general attention, and to elicit the favorable opinion of those who see it. We thank our city contemporaries may safely venture to announce it.

Bethelton Courier.

Would it not be well for *some* of our countrymen, who know at least this statue to enlighten us outside "barbarism" in relation to this great work as to the composition of which it is composed? Is it the first original design for a statue? or is it already executed in marble? We hope for Mr. Kinney's sake that his friends may not mislead the public in this matter—and bearing in mind a marked silence in reference to this point—and fearing that Mr. Kinney could not have perfected so early his work in stone—we are induced to say that the public should not be misled in this important matter. If Mr. Kinney had that early perfected his plaster cast (model) he has done well, and deserves all his friends' wish for him; but if he has done better, and had already written the old *Green mountain heroes history in one of the rock-saws* which he strode in the days of his strength and power, then should it be set forth.

Dr. H., at the residence of his brother in West Pownal on the 23d ult., Hance Clark Esq., of Middletown,

Mr. Clark was a delegate elect to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Baltimore in June next, and in 1850 was the Candidate of that party for Lieut. Gov. of this State. For the past two or three years his time has been entirely devoted to the interests of the Radical and Washington R. R. of which he was Treasurer and Superintendent, and in this respect we are quite sure that we have seen no hotel in the country, its equal—not but few in the cities its superior. The hall is wide and spacious,—the various large rooms and passages are ranged; the general dining room, large light and elegantly agreeable, the parlors and sitting rooms pleasant and attractive, and the whole is furnished with rich and entirely new furniture purchased expressly for this establishment. The lower halls, which cross each other at right angles—and the lower stairs—are laid with a superior quality of Norway pine—cut as we understand, from the lands of Mr. Bardwell himself.—The wainscots, window casings doors, &c. are of *Harpers Oak*—a variety quite equal in beauty and far superior in point of lightness to any of the oaks of England—and which, were we not aware of the magic that exists in the brush of Mr. Harper, we should think to be the real article without a doubt in question. The skill of Mr. H. is indeed wonderful, and his oak, marble and mahogany imitations are quite superior to anything of the kind we have before seen. We also noticed that the use of paper is dispensed with and that the walls and ceilings of the entire house are laid finished—by whom done we know not—but in a highly creditable manner—and indeed from cellar to garret the mechanical work is most excellent—and will may the proprietors congratulate themselves on having secured the services of artisans so competent in all their various departments.

The funeral services were performed at W. Poultney on the 25th, and the large concourse of persons in attendance from almost every part of Western Vermont sufficiently attested the high personal regard in which the deceased was held by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Mr. C. was 43 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

From the *Spirit of the Age*.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.

Singular revelation from the spirit of William Cobbett.

Mr. Editor:—At a recent gathering in this village to test the reality of "spirit rappings," the following revelation, from the person whose signature it bears, was upon call of the alphabet, distinctly rapped out, and is offered you for insertion in the *Age*, if deemed worthy of it. Allow me to add that, upon an examination of the works referred to in the communication, it has been found that, whether the rappers are *spiritualists* or not, in this case the plagiarisms charged, are proved. The two works were deposited in your office, where the comparison can be made by every one wishing it.

MURKIN,
Woodstock, Vt. Feb. 29.

TO AMERICANS:—

During my lifetime, a portion of which was in your favored land, I was the author of various publications, some of which have had an extensive circulation. Your attention is called to but one of them, which is entitled "Cobbett's Advice to Young Men." For years of my present existence, I have had an impression that it was my duty to show you, how one of your number has, in a book called "The Young Man's Guide," been appropriating page after page from my work referred to above, and palming them upon you as the invention of his own brain; and this in such manner, that by having given me credit, it fastens the charge of plagiarism upon him beyond a doubt, as an examination will reveal. The author of that work is Wm. A. Alcott. The copy of which I write, is the 10th edition, Boston, 1850. I would be interested, when a page of either work is referred to, in many instances, only a part of the page named, is copied or stolen. For references, Cobbett's Advice page 12, is copied on pages 39 and 49 of *Alcott's Young Man's Guide*. For advice p. 14 to 16, see Guide p. 74 and 75, very slight alterations. Advice p. 18 see Guide p. 42. Advice p. 19 to 22, see Guide p. 62 to 65, half page of which is credited to an English writer, and nearly a page to me, as the eccentric pot-laborious Cobbett, thus by crediting one and a half pages, affirming to the reader, that the four and a half uncredited are his own. The spirit of him whom Mr. A. terms the

"laborious Cobbett," would hardly impress upon that plagiarist of the 10th edition, that, though not in the body, he still exists, and will continue to "exist" to protect his works from such unholly speculation. To continue for Advice p. 23, see Guide p. 66. Advice p. 33 to 56, see Guide p. 82 to 85, part of which is credited to one individual.

Advice p. 53 to 63, see Guide p. 146, 148, 150, 123, 124, 125, and 127. Advice p. 92, 93, 94, to 101, see Guide p. 239 to 301, a single quarter page of which is credited to "one writer," and the balance mostly appropriated to his work originally. (We omit other references given.) It would weary your patience should I give all the references which could be pointed out, and I omit others. I most complain of the author to whom I refer that, while prating upon my "Advice," has in some instances, so intermingled the re-creation of his own brain, or that he may have borrowed from others, with mine, that while one familiar with my writings might not fail to detect them, still what would be so recognized, is left so *insipid* that I have thought it imminent upon me to make this revelation. From the sphere in which I now exist, we see all works of wickedness, with great indifference and for this reason the Young Man's Guide has been very much obscured to us, and I may have made errors in the pages given; but as a whole, the *wisdom* examination. In this, however, one stands higher, save myself, the literary laureate; and for this reason, have I spoken upon this occasion. I have done.

WILLIAM COBBETT.
St. Louis, Mo., 1852.

Mr. ——Bishop, of Potsdam, formerly of New Haven, a dentist by profession, shot himself, Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at the former place.

It is still alledged that Louis Napoleon has designs on Belgium, and that he has also made some temporary demands on Switzerland, against which the Swiss government has claimed the intervention of Great Britain.

The London Daily News announces that some great movement in Paris may be expected about the 23d of February and that orders had been given to the various generals to be prepared.

A solemn high mass and Te Deum were performed at Paris on the 16th, on the account of the escape of the Queen of Spain from assassination.

SWITZERLAND. The alarm created by the threatening attitude of the French Government towards Switzerland was becoming very great. The French Ministers had demanded the suppression of all duties and political associations, and a strict surveillance over the newspapers, and the banishment of all refugees from the Swiss territory. The Federal Council had determined to stand upon the defensive.

SPAIN. The condescension of the Queen of Spain is recorded with universal rejoicing. An event more fortunate for Her Majesty could hardly have occurred than the attempted murder, as it has created an enthusiasm in her favor quite unknown before.

Recruiting for the army was taking place all over the country, and the artillery was being mounted on the fort.

AUSTRIA, &c. In Austria, Italy, and other Continental States, preparations against the calamities of war continue to be made.

CHINA. A great fire occurred at Hong Kong on the 23d of December destroying nearly all the Chinese part of the town, and giving 2000 houses. Many lives were lost among the Chinese, and Col. Tonkin and Lieut. Sung of the British service, were instantly killed by an explosion of gunpowder.

The Kwangsi rebellion continues, and little stand has been made against it.

In Canton the rich men had been called on to contribute large sum toward the expense of the war, the reports of which are exceedingly vague.

AFRICA. The town of Lagos, on the western coast of Africa, was totally destroyed by the British squadron on the 26th and 27th of December. The English had demanded the suppression of all duties and political associations, and a strict surveillance over the newspapers, and the banishment of all refugees from the Swiss territory.

The English having been defeated by the steamer Baltic, having on board the members of the two Houses of Congress, officers, and the representatives of the Press, and a large number of invited guests, including a full quota of the gentry.

The English having reached the Baltic, a distance of about six miles from the city, the President was received with a salute of 13 guns.

About half an hour after the passengers by the Selden were treading the decks of the steamer Baltic, seaman after steamer continued to arrive with invited guests until about 2 o'clock.

There were over 2000 passengers on board, who were enlivened from time to time with fine strains from the Marine Band.

The splendid rooms of the steamers were visited, inspected and received their due portion of praise from every beholder. The most attractive part of the arrangements were the luxuriously spread dinner tables, including solids and liquids of every

variety—the latter especially in the most extravagant profusion; and many were the salutes fired by individual coracles in all directions.

A Harrow—A polished individual that always returns your bow.

A Library—The bar room of knowledge, where the mind comes to "take a drink."

A Pipe—A gas factory, with a main laid on to the brain, to light the imagination.

The forms of the viands and liquors attracted nearly all on board to the splendid saloon, and so dense was the

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

American Senator Franklin arrived at New York Wednesday morning from Haywood and Cowes.

The Arctic Cape Line, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th at 10 o'clock in the morning in nine days, eighteen hours, and a half, being the shortest passage on record. The America, from Boston Feb. 4th, arrived on the 13th, at 4:12 P.M.

ENGLAND. The excitement of the Australian gold diggings had increased a hundred fold. The yield of gold was

immense.

The British Government has commenced prosecuting the Irish Press, and the proprietors of the Dundalk Democrat have been arrested for a 16th on the 21st.

The chief incident in Parliament was Lord John Russell's introduction of a bill to organize the local militia. They are to be selected by ballot and organized in their respective counties, and are to hold one of these counts except to repel invasion.

The fear of a French invasion is still prevalent in the mind of the population, and the chief incident in Parliament was the introduction of a bill to organize the local militia. They are to be selected by ballot and organized in their respective counties, and are to hold one of these counts except to repel invasion.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Lord Clarendon presented himself to be sworn, but declined taking the oath of supremacy, and claimed through a Protestant to take the form prescribed by the Roman Catholics. This was objected to, and the noble Lord left the House.

FRANCE. In France the interest is centered upon the approaching election, and nothing is more important to us.

TELEGRAMS. The chief incident in Parliament was the introduction of a bill to organize the local militia. They are to be selected by ballot and organized in their respective counties, and are to hold one of these counts except to repel invasion.

ACCOMPTON OF THE TRADE OF ENGLAND.

PARIS. The *Times* says that the *Times* has been sold to the *London Standard*.

WATER CLOSET. 100/- per dozen.

WATER CLOSET. 100/- per dozen.